HILL SIGNS THE BILL FOR RAPID TRANSIT

The Measure Has Become a Law and Mayor Grant's Commissioners Have Full Power to Act.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PEOPLE

The Governor Says They Have Got What They Wanted Without Violating the Home Rule Principle.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. J., Jan. 31, 1891,-There is a bow of promise shining in the heavens to-night in the diection of New York city. People are riding up and down the bow in comfortable cars. They seem intensely happy. There are none hanging on 'raps-everybody has a seat. That is what is ng, for Governor Hill has signed the Rapid

it bill. It is a law. name that made a lot of writing a statute of ate was affixed just before the Governor left for Senstor "Bill" Brown's dinner at the Manhattan Club in the city the statute is bound to benefit. The passage of this bill is the worst defeat ever suffered by Mr. Thomas Platt. He fought and killed the same bill last year, but the people last November caught him by the back of his neck and straightened him out. This year Mr. Platt did not oppose rapid transit.

WHAT HILL SAYS ABOUT IT. Here is what Governor Hill thinks about the new law and its vicissitudes. In a memorandum filed with the bill he says:-

The enactment of this bill is a cause for congratulation to the people of New York, not only be cause it seems to assure to that city the speedy ac quirement of much needed means of rapid transit but because it also marks the triumph of the principle of home rule, so vital to the welfare of munic

but because it also marks the triumph of the principle of home rule, so vital to the welfare of municipalities.

For years the people of New York have appealed to the Legislature for such legislation as would remove the obstacles to rapid transit, but influences bostile to the recognition of the home rule principle have until now prevented a favorable rosponse to the appeal. There has been no question of the necessity of such legislation; there have been no radical or irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the nature or details of the desired relief; there has been practically no controversy over what should constitute the salient provisions of the desired law; the only real contention has been over the appointment of the rapid transit commissioners. Ingenious devices have been resorted to whereby legislation might be secured at the sacrifice of the principle of home rule.

have been resorted to whereby legislation might be secured at the sacrifice of the principle of home rule.

In the measure which was originally proposed by the majority in the Legislature a year ago the names of the commissioners were inserted, the Legislature thereby usurping an executive function and danying to the city of New York the right which it should always have through its properly constituted officers to choose its own commissioners for duties of exclusive local concern.

PHERINYING HOME BULE.

It was subsequently proposed to give to the Governor and Legislature the joint authority to appoint the commissioners. This was an equal violation of the home rule principle and it properly falled. Nother the Governor nor the Legislature, nor both, should be invested with the power which our constitution, in its spirit, has wisely conferred on local authority.

These attempts to ignore a vital political principle lost New York rapid transit legislature resulting from the overwhelming popular verdict last Novenber has made promptly possible the much desired legislation. In the bill now enacted the principle of home rule is definitely sustained. The right of the Mayor to appoint the commissioners and the Legislature's recognition of his recently appointed commissioners are distinctly affirmed. Even the suggestion of depriving him of the power to fill vacancies in the commission first insisted upon, has been abandoned.

A wholesome and sound legislative precedent has been thoroughly established after a long and needless controversy.

This new law may subsequently be found to contain provisions of questionable propriety, but whatever corrections are deemed necessary by the commissioners will doubtless receive the ready consideration of the Legislature. The bill seems to be drawn with great care and with carnest regard for the city's interest.

LOTS OF WORK TO BE DONE YET.

THE BAPID TRANSIT LEAGUE WON'T TAKE THINGS ASY BECAUSE THE BILL HAS PASSED.

The Rapid Transit League held another meeting in the hall of the Harlem Democratic Club last night and decided that it would not do to take things easy because the bill had been passed and signed; that now the members would have to work hard to see that some efficient scheme of rapid transit was adopted as speedily as possible. It was also decided that the Executive Committee should meet next Thursday and formulate some plan of John A. Mason presided and made a felicitous ad-

dress. The League, he said, would now have to focuss its attention on the rapid transit commis. sion and the city authorities. It was no time to stop agitating. That could only be stopped with safety when rapid transit had really been gained. At present it could hardly be said to exist on Charles D. Cronin, secretary of the League, re-

ported that seventy-five gentlemen, all prominent Harlemites, had consented to serve on the Executive Committee. The list included G. G. Scofield.

Harlemites, had consented to serve on the Executive Committee. The list included G. G. Scofield, cashier of the First National Bank; John Whalen, A. E. Conover, Washington Winsor, Dr. John H. Demarest, D. P. Hays, Cyrus L. Sulzberg, E. A. Tuttie, H. C. F. Kech, the Rev. Father M. J. Phelan, Edward Doyle and H. M. Wynkoop.

Charles W. Daylon, in moving for a meeting of the Executive Committee next Thursday, said there was lots of work to be done; that the bill really amounted to permission to go ahead and do something to secure rapid transit, and unless a vigilant body of citizens made it their business to watch things closely and pitch in and lend a hand whenever they got a chance Harlem would probably have to wait a good many years for rapid transit.

Colonel Henry Altman created something of a sensation. He declared vehemently that the bill amounted to nothing until the thirty-second section was reached and that simply turned the whole thing over to Jay Gould and the Vanderbilts. It had increased the value of the elevated roads thirty-three per cent. The surprise at Colonel Altman's speech vanished almost completely when he acknowledged that the scheme he wanted to see put through was what is generally known as Shaw's seventy mile cable scheme.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger did not agree with the construction put upon section 22 by Colonel Altman. Neither did Colonel J. C. Campbell, president of the Hamilton Republican Club.

Speeches were also made by Simon Sterne and Erra Tuttle. They said they did not object to any extension of the facilities of the "L" road that would afford some relief provided the companies paid adequately for the privileges. But granting additional facilities to the "L" roads didn't mean rapid transit.

A motion was passed tendering a vote of thanks

A motion was passed tendering a vote of thanks to Senator Cautor and Assemblyman Connolly for their work in expediting the passage of the Rapid Transit bill.

SEEMINGLY A CRUEL MOTHER,

WIDOW WITTNER SIDE; WITH HER LOVER WHEN HER DAUGHTER'S HONOR IS AT STAKE.

Jacob Grub was held for trial in Essex Market ourt vesterday for assaulting Katie Wittner, fifteen fears old, of No. 633 East Thirteenth street. The child told a pitiable story to Justice Murray. Her mother, she said, thought more of Grub than she did of her. Three times Katie ran away from home to escaps Grub's clutches and was brought back by

har mether.

Mrs. Mary Wittner, her widowed mother, testified that Katie was a bad girl, but Policeman William Borst says that the child's character is above reproach. Mr. Gerry's society has taken charge of the case.

What actil. charge of the case.

"What shall I do when my own mother goes against me?" said Katle, bursting into tears, yesterday, after she had been given such a hard name by her parent.

A collection.

A collection was taken up in court for the child and hunded her.

and handed her.

Mrs. Wither, up to the time court adjourned,
was vainly hunting for ball to prevent Grub remaining in prison over night.

The prisoner says that fathe poisoned a child of
his, who died last august. He says that her charge
is made out of a spirit of revenge. Agent Becker
says that Mrs. Wither has not denied Grub's misconduct, but is infatuated with him. He is an unholstoner and an inventor.

conduct, but is intatasted with him. He is an un-holsterer and an inventor.

Grub had the impudence to go to court a few days ago for a summons for the girl, saying that she had run away from home. He secured the summons, but it has resulted far different from

what he had hoped. Katle says that he has tried to assault her four times beneath her mother's IS THERE A LOOPHOLE IN roof within the past sixteen months.

AMUCK WITH A BIG PISTOL

AN ITALIAN SHOEMANER CRAZE DRUNK SHOOTS PROMISCUOUSLY IN MORRISANIA. While crazy drunk an Italian shoemaker, Frank

Penzar, ran amuck through Morris avenue, in Morrisania, late yesterday afternoon. Before he was captured he had fired five shots from a British bulldog revolver promisenously about the street, tried to force his way into several private residences and terrified a score of people

almost out of their wits. Penzar is a dirty looking fellow, twenty-nine years old. He has been living at No. 500 Cortlandt avenue. When seen at the Morrisania station

years one. When seem at the Morrisania station house last night he seemed to be incane from the effects of a prolonged spree.

Penzar was first noticed in front of the grocery store of William Eggers, at No. 630 Morris avenue, at about half-past five o'clock. He began bawling like a madman, and suddenly he pulled a big revolver from one of his pockets and began firing it. Bystanders yelled with fright and fied for safety. The Italian fired four shots, but happily his aim was not good enough to enable him to hit any one.

Two of the shots crashed through two plate glass windows in the grocery store. The windows are worth about \$55 each. In one instance the pistol ball made a smooth, round hole through the glass, but in the other it cracked the pane and was embedded in the woodwork of the sash.

After firing the shots Penzar darted across the street and throwing a large bag of clothespins, which he carried, into a saloon, he rushed along Railroad avenue to 152d street, shaking his fists and uttering cries of defance.

He was followed at a respectful distance by a small party of citize s. When he reached a small house at No. 432 East 155d street he dashed up to the front door and made an attempt to force his way in.

the front door and made an attempt to force his way in.

The door was locked, however, and effectually barred his entrance, and he then, it is reported, ran to a neighboring house occupied by a lady named Ranney, where he burst into the hall and hid himself under a pile of clothing.

Several men made a search for a bluecoat at this juncture, and Smally Policeman Tynan supeared and took Penzar in custody, locking him up at the Morrisania police station. He was still carrying his revolver.

COLONEL WEBER VINDICATED.

HIS MANAGEMENT OF THE BARGE OFFICE BU-

REAU DECIDED TO BE SA ISFACTOWY. The House Congressional Committee on Immigration, consisting of Congressmen Owens, of Indians; Covert, of New York; Stump, of Maryland, and Lehlbach, of New Jersey, closed its investigation of the management of immigration affairs at the Barge Office yesterday. Every one of the Congressmen expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied

gressmen expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which Colonel Weber, Federal superIntendent, has managed the bureau. The testimony clearly showed that Colonel Weber had followed Trasaury Department rulings in every case. It failed to prove that the immigrants suffered hardships or were ill treated in any way, and the Rev. Dr. Drumm, the Episcopal port chaplain, whose letters to the Treasury Department were principally responsible for the committee's visit, had to retreat considerably from the position he assumed.

whose letters to the Treasury Department were principally responsible for the committee's visit, had to retreat considerably from the position he assumed.

Before the opening of yesterday's session Dr. Drumm opened a discussion regarding the landing of immigrants on Sunday. He argued that the employes ought to have a day of rest, but Colonel Weber said it would be a greater hardship for the Immigrants to remain on board ship over Sunday than for the employes to work.

Colonel Weber was the principal witness, and his testimony closed the investigation. Before him Father A. B. Lilja, a Scandinavian Lutheran missionary; Mr. M. Reinherz, agent of the United Hebrew Charities, and the Rev. Mr. Ma.hews and Miss Helen A. Mathews, of the Battery Park Mission, tested regarding their work.

Mr. Reinherz said he had disbursed \$1,500 for his society smong the immigrants since last April. Dr. Drumm acknowledged on Friday that the total disbursements of the Episcopal Mission for that time was about \$150. The Eattery Park Mission spent more than \$1,200.

Colonel Weber was closely questioned regarding the principal two points made by Dr. Drumm—that the timmigrants delayed in New York waiting for money should be helped by the government, and, next, that they were obliged to sleep on the floor of the landing bursau and suffered great discomforts at night.

The Colonel showed that he was not permitted to aid people after they were landed, as it would be a practical proof that they should not have been landed. The department forbade it.

He showed also that cots and blankets were provided for the women and children in the Barge office at night. Then he proceeded to analyze Dr. Drumm's testimony and proved its fallacy in such a clear manner as to make Dr. Drumm's indisposition to sheud money, jolonel Weber told how on one

a clear manner as to make Dr. Drumm very uneasy.

As an illustration of Dr. Drumm's indisposition to spend money, belone! Weber told how on one occasion an English woman with four children, an Episcopalian, who was waiting for money from her husband, was sent to Dr. Drumm. She was provided for a day and a h. If, the Colone! said, and then Dr. Drumm brought her back to the Barge Office, saying he could do no more for her. Members of the United Hebrew Charities contributed \$50 to left) the woman.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST RHETT.

MR. GEERY BEOPENS THE ASSAULT CASE AND PRODUCES OTHER WITNESSES.

Justice Taintor, in the Special Sessions Court room yesterday, continued the examination of William B. Rhett, charged with abducting the little newsgirls, Mamie Williams and Katie Flynn, from Rhett, who is under \$7,000 bail, had spent the

preceding night in a Tombs cell and looked as if he

Mr. Gerry said that he wished the case of assault upon Mary Morris reopened to examine another witness. He called Thomas Murphy, a cab driver living at No. 559 Greenwich street, who said that about eight P. M. on December 5 he saw Rhett and two little girls enter a cab at Cortlands street ferry. The cab returned to the ferry at ten P. M. He identified Mary Morris and Katie Flynn as the

rerry. The cab returned to the ferry at ten P. M. He identified Mary Morris and Katte Flynn as the girls.

Katte Flynn said that she was cleven years old. She, with four other girls, met Rhett on Hudson street, Jersey City, and he said "Hello" to them. The other girls were Mary and Polly Morris, Mary Williams and Maggle Cluskey. They all crossed the ferry with Rhett, and he saked them to get into a cab. Polly Morris would not, and she and the witness ran to the Central Railroad ferry.

Polly Morris said that she and Alice and Katio Flynn made up their minds not to enter the cab, separated on the ferry boat from Rhett and the other girls, and, when the boat reached the New York side, ran down West street to the Central Railroad ferry house. After remaining there a few minutes they went back in time to see Rhett, Mamie Williams and Maggie Cluskey afrested. The witness and Katie, being afraid of arrest, burried to the Desbroases street ferry and crossed to Jersey City. She said that on a former occasion Rhett had assaulted her.

Mary Williams, after corroborating the other witnesses, said that Rhett did not speak to nor touch her. Rhett upon the arrival or the boat in this city went to hire a cab. Maggle Cluskey said, "Let's go over and see what he wanta." Thoy went over and Rhett said, "Come along. If the other girls won't come let them go to —" It was then that Rhett was arrested. The witness said that she was telling the whole truth. She would not tell a lie, although sie though it was worse to be caught telling a lie than merely to tell a lie.

Maggie Cluskey also gave corroborative evidence as to meeting Rhett, their trip to New York and Rhett's arrest. Agent Wilson testified to Rhett's identification by all the girls in the Tombs Court on January 2%. This ended the evidence for the defondant the case was adjourned until February 2.

SUED FOR HER WEDDING GIFTS.

YOUNG MES. PISHBUATT'S STORY OF MISERY DURING HER HONEYMOON.

Justice Fallon, in the Harlem Civil Court, vesterday rendered a decision in a somewhat remarkable case. It was an action in replevin, in which Addie L. Fishbiatt sued her husband, Philip Fishblatt, for the return of her clothes and wedding presents. The plaintiff is eighteen years old, and was represented by her father. John H. Torbush, of No. 3 West 120th street, and the defendant, who is nineteen years old, was represented by his father. Samuel Fishblatt, of No. 1,574 Madison avenue. The young couple were married only a few weeks ago, having a wedding on a grand scale, and finally settled down at No. 1,574 Madison avenue.

Religious difference soon caused trouble and the young wife, it seems, was shockingly abused. Fishblatt, itt appears, locked his wife in her room, after having placed all her clothes and shoes in a tounk, in order that she could not go visiting. On the first possible occasion the young wife fied to her parents home and has remained there ever since. Her husband would not give up her clothes, so she brought suit for them.

Judge Failon gave a decision in her favor for the clothes, valued at \$5,000.

The adjourned hearing on the writ of habeas corpus, in which Fishbiatt petitions for the return of his wife, will be held to-morrow afternoon before Referee Nealis in the Supreme Court. The girl says she will not return to ner husband.

Divorce proceedings are in progress. for the return of her clothes and wedding presents.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL?

Competent Authorities Maintain That Jay Gould May Still Get His Battery Park Loop Through the Park Commissioners.

CONFLICT OF OPINION.

But Senator Sheard Is Very Certain That His Amendment Has Knocked Out the "Little Wizard's" Scheme.

There has been much proper rejoicing over the passage of the Rapid Transit bill at Albany, now a law by the signature of the Governor, but it may turn out that that portion of it which was based on the supposition that the bill stopped the elevated railroads from encroaching any further on Battery

Fark was premature. If the opinions of some people, who ought know what they are talking about, are worth anything the "Little Wizard" has just as good a chauce to appropriate more territory in the Battery Park as he had before the bill was passed-no more and no

The point which it was supposed to settle effecttually it doesn't settle at all, but virtually leaves it just as it was before the bill passed.

That much debated section, known as section 32, which was generally regarded as a concession to Jay Gould, and which authorized the Rapid Transit ommissioners by a concurrent vote of the entire Board to extend the facilities of any of the existing reads if they saw fit, concluded by expressly upting Battery Park. This is how it reads :-

This is how it reads:—

Sec. 32.—The said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad ommissioners may also from time to time upon applicational cation of any railway corporation owning or actually portating a railroad wholly or in part within the mits of any city in which the said Board has power to ct. If in the fudgment of raid Board he public intensits so demand, by the concurrent vote of all me members of said Board fix and determine in route or routes by which any such railway outpany may connect with other steam railways on the stations thereof, or with steam ferries, or any extend its line within said city, and may authorize my such railway company to lay an additional trackor acks on, above, under or contiguous to a portion or the hole of the route or routes of its railway or railways ithin said city, and to acquire terminal or other facilies necessary for the accommodation of the traveiling billic on any street or piace except the place how public on any street or place except the place now known as Battery Park, on which said railway shall be located.

DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS. That sounds very clear and very explicit, and lots of people have supposed that it meant that under no circumstances will the elevated roads be

under no circumstances will the clovated roads be permitted to take another inch of ground at the Battery.

But there are good lawyers who maintain that it is a prohibition that doesn't prohibit. They argue that the Rapid Transit Commissioners can't invade the parks, anyhow; that the bill conferred no such authority upon them; that the parks, the Battery Park included, are controlled by the Park Commissioners, and that an injunction on the kapid Transit Commissioners to refrain from doing that which they have no authority to do does not affect the Park Commissioners one way or the other.

On the other hand, Senator Titus Sheard, who tried to put a stop to any further encroachments of the "L" road in the Battery Park, is willing to admit that he doesn't know anything about legislation if he hasn't succeeded.

No man knows more about the bill than John E. Bowers, who is really Tammany's right bower in legal matters. This is what he said on the subject yesterday:—

legal matters. This is what he said on the subject yesterday:—

"This act did not pretend to interfere with or extend or limit the powers of any department of the city of New York except so far as was necessary to give the Commissioners power to discharge the duties assigned them.

"Under the terms of the act the Commissioners at no time were vested with power to use any public park, except to permit tunnelling under it, if the Park Commissioners have the power to allow the elevated railroad people to put up an extra loop in the Battery they are not prohibited from exercising that power by the restraint placed upon the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"But public sentiment on the subject has been so strongly expressed that I think it is extremely improbable that any Park Commissioners would ever permit any park to be used for railroad purposes, or would sanction any extension of the "fi" structure now in the Battery.

"At all eyents, it is not probable that such a thing would be done while the attitude or the public mind on the subject remains weat it is at present.

"I pressume," continued Mr. Bowers, in rseponse to a suggestion, "that a clause might have been

bers of the United Repressional Stoto help the woman.

Dr. Drumm said he wanted it distinctly understood that he had nothing but words of praise for Colonel Weber's management and he had at no time intended any restection upon it.

The members of the committee spent some time with Colonel Weber after the session revising the new Immigration bill.

present. "I presume," continued Mr. Bowers, in response to a suggestion, "that a clause might have been attached to the bill expressly enjoining the Park Commissioners from granting any additional facilities to the elevated roads in Rattery Park, but it is always doubtful legislation to attempt to curtail the powers of any city department by a bill passed for any special purpose."

"I presume," continued Mr. Bowers, in rseponse to a Suggestion, "that a clause might have been attached to the bill expressly enjouring the Park Commissioners from granting any additional facilities to the elevated roads in Battery Park, but it is always doubtful legislation to attempt to curtail the powers of any city department by a bill passed for any special purpose."

ME, TOO.

Senator Stewart, the reputed father of the bill, was present during the conversation and agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Bowers.

"So far as concerns the proposed extension of the elevated roads in the Battery Park" he said, "it seems to me that the matter stands about where it did before the bill was passed. The Rapid Transit Commissioners hadn't the right, anyhow, to grant any extension in the Battery Park, and if the Park Commissioners have the right it strikes me that it isn't affected by an injunction placed upon the Rapid Transit Commissioners to refrain from excessing a right that they don't possess."

To the same effect spoke A. B. Boardman, who had a hand in drawing up the bill.

"If the Park Commissioners have the right to extend the present facilities enjoyed by the elevated roads in Battery Park that right isn't affected by the prohibition placed upon the Rapid Transit Commissioners not to do what they couldn't do anyhow. But it is my opinion that the Park Commissioners have not the right to give the elevated road poople more room in Battery Park. That portion of the park now occupied by the tracks was obtained by the city under its first charter direct from the Crown. It was part of the original Park between high and low water mark. The rest of the Park was obtained from the government, the grant stipulating that the property should be used for park purposes.

President (allup, of the Park Board, was disposed to be non-committal. He did not the the park have

opproposes. And railroad purposes are not park purposes.

OPPICIAL CAUTION.

President Gallup, of the Park Board, was disposed to be non-committal. He did not think that the prohibition against the Rapid Transit Commissioners with regard to the Battery Park was also a prohibition against the Park Commissioners with respect to the region specified.

As to whether the Park Commissioners had the right to extend the facilities of the elevated roads in the Battery Park he was not prepared to express an opinion. The matter had never been formally considered by the Park Board.

Vice President Gallaway, of the elevated roads, said that he wasn't a lawyer and therefore couldn't tell just what the exclusion of the Battery Park in the bill amounted to. But he didn't seem to be worrying much.

DOES PROHIBIT,

I saw Senator Sheard at the Stuyvesant House,
Mr. Sheard is not a lawyer, but he claims to know

It saw Senator Sheard at the Stuyvesant House. Mr. Sheard is not a lawyer, but he claims to know something about legislation.

"My purpose," he said, "was to keep the elevated roads from further encroachment on the Battery Park, believing that the park ought to be preserved for the use o. the people. And i am satisfied that the prohibition does prohibit."

"Do you believe," I asked, "that a prohibition imposed upon the Rapid Transit Commissioners also restrains the Park Commissioners from granting any additional privileges in the Battery Park?"

"Most assuredly I do," replied Senator Sheard. "I believe that no system of rapid transit can be inaugurated or that any extension of the present system can be had except through the new Rapid Transit commissioners in accordance with the provisions and restrictions of the Hapid Transit bill. My amendment expressly prohibits the Commissioners and the city authorities from permitting any elevated railroad system, new or old, to invade the Battery Park.

All talk to the contrary emanates from people with whom the wish is father to the thought. If the prohibition against the use of Fifth avenue and other portions of the city are of any avail, so is the prohibition against the further use of the Battery Park.

UNDERSTOOD BY THE "L."

and other portions of the city are of any avail, so is the prohibition against the further use of the Battery Park.

Its purport seemed to be correctly understood by the elevated railroad people themselves. While on its Committee on Finance at Albany I met Mr. Julien T. Davies, the legal adviser of the elevated road managers, and in conversation he admitted that the bill was final, so far as concerned the construction of a loop in the Battery Park.

"In answer to my question as to what would be the next move made by the elevated people he said that he didn't exactly know; that perhaps they might try to get a separate bill granting them the privilege of using the Battery Park for a loop. But I do not believe that such a measure would command the votes of a decent sized minority.

mand the votes of a decent sized minority.

"In the debate in the Senate no Senator was willing to go on record as saying that he would vote for an extension of the present privileges possessed by the elevated roads in the Battery Park."

tracted a large crowd and these pickpockets among them. The prisoners all live in New York.

Four of them refused to give their residences, each claiming that he did not desire that loving parents or relatives should learn of the arrest on this awful charge. This quartet registered as Samuel Silverman, Martin Johnson, James Johnson and James Edwards.

The other prisoner is William Davis, of No. 233 West Fortieth street.

Silverman and Edwards were caught with their hands in the pockets of victims. They were held.

AID FOR A SOUTHERN FAMILY.

HERALD READERS CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY TO BELIEVE THEIR DISTRESS.

The happiest people in New York and Brooklyn to-day ought to be those who by their liberal con tributions so gladdened the hearts of the poor, distressed Southern family, once wealthy residents of Richmond, Va., whose sad condition was described in yesterday's HERALD.

Early in the day letters began to pour into the HERALD office. Some of them contained inquiries for the name and address of the poor family; others bore laconic inscriptions. "From wealth to poverty," read one. It con-

tained \$20. Other amounts were received. No mat ter how small they were, they were a Godsend to the once wealthy family for whom they were in-tended.

tended.

Many persons called personally at the Herald office. They asked but one question and expressed but one sentiment:—

"Kindly give us the name and address of the poor family. We wish to relieve their wants."

Many of the visitors left substantial amounts to be devoted to the relief of the poor woman, her invalid daughter and the three young children of the latter. In all \$118 was received by the Herald yesterday.

No reckoning is made of the articles of food, urishment and clothing that were carried to the or home in West Forty-eighth street, or promised the reduced family by their many charitable liters.

visitors.

Of the money contributed \$32 was presented to the feeble old lady yesterday. She received it with tears, partly of joy and partly at realizing her changed circumstances.

"Thank God! I can pay my rent this month," she said. "It is awfully hard though," she continued, "for a proud Southern woman to be brought so low. To think I was once wealthy, with a husband and a home, with carriages and horses and a hundred slaves!"

Then she grasped her little grandchild in her arms and said:—

"Oh, child, I pray that you may never suffer as

arms and said:—
"Oh, child, I pray that you may never suffer as
your poor old grandmother!"
The child could not understand her graud-

your poor old grandmother."

The child could not understand her graudmother's feelings.

"Don't cry," she said, addressing the elderly woman. "See what we have to cat now."

A young gentleman from Brooklyn was in the room at the time. He had read the Hanath's story, obtained the name and address of the stricken family and had posted up town to relieve their material saffering. He had bought a baskst of provisions on his way.

It contained delicacies for the invalid daughter and more substantial food for the other members of the family. When he saw the distress of the family he went out and returned with an additional supply of food. He gave his name to me only under the promise that it should not be used.

"I have been singularly blessed," he said. "Much money has been left to me. I have been fortunate in business. I want to do what little good I can. I will send these people clothing, and shall try to interest charitable Brooklyn people of Dr. Meredith's church in their case."

Blessings were showered upon the young man's head by the poor woman. Other persons called during the day. They left money and provisions and expressed great sympathy for the family. By night the little rear room of the house presented the appearance of a grocery and general provision store. The hady requested that thanks be conveyed by the Herald to all those who had so generously aided them.

The contributions signed each "Anonymous,"

follows:—Six contributions signed each "Anonymous." one of \$29, one of \$10, two of \$5 each, one of \$3 and one of \$2; Confederate Veterans' Camp, of New York and C. F. Brocks \$10 each; C. T. C., M. J. B., Cortlandt 3,399, A. H. J., J. F. M., J. A. B., and M. O., \$5 each; Friend, \$3; Mrs. R., Smith and C. E., \$2 each; E. H. R., "A Mite," Montgomery and P. and S. C. \$1 each. Total, \$118.

The case is one that appeals very strongly to the sympathies of the Southern residents (f New York, who can appreciate the sad vicilstitudes of fortune that resulted from the war. The majority of contributions are from Southerners.

MUST WAIT FOR THEIR MONEY.

By reason of the Newark Common Council's eadlock the monthly salaries of the policemen and other city employes which were due yesterday

and other city employes which were due yesterday were not paid. Checks had been drawn and were ready for the official signature of Mayor Haynes, but as the Council falled to organize on Friday night the Mayor refused to sign them.

City Comptroller James F. Councily said yesterday:—"The news of the city's present condition is sufficient to arouse fear in the minds of investors, and the result will be the placing of our securities upon the general market, the tendency of which will be to force us to pay a larger rate of interest than the financia condition of the city warrants. The city's credit is second to none, and its citizens are conservative. The unfortunate position of to-day, I boldly assert, is injurious to its credit. Its certificates of indebtedness are held mostly in foreign States, due to the fact that they are taxable in the hands of home capitalists."

MUCH COPPER WIRE STOLEN.

So much of the copper wire of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company has been stolen in Hudson county, N. J., that the company will

have to put up a line between Harrison and the Hackensack River.

Assistant Superintendent Charles P. Scott, of the company, complained yesterday to the Harrison and Kearny authorities, and an effort will be made to arrest the thieves and force them to reveal the names of the men who have been buying the wire. The wire is worth twenty cents a pound and junk dealers pay the thieves half its value.

It will be nearly a month before the entire telephone system is again in first class working order.

PAUPERS PULLING HATE

The monotony at the Hudson County Almshouse at Snake Hill was broken yesterday. Several of the female paupers engaged in a lively mill. There was no scratching or pummelling; it was a hair tugging match and was hotly contested.

For a long time the inmates have not lived in harmony. They snapped at and scolded each other, but refrained from violence. Mrs. Margarot Fal on disliked Miss Tighe. The dislike was re-ciprocated, and when Mrs. Fallon almost floored the spinster with a shoulder thrust the pugnacious propensities of Miss Tighe were aroused.

A dozen others who had been itching for a little excitement took a hand in the mill, and a lively scrimmage was in progress when Warden Ryan and several assistants arrived and parted the combatants. female paupers engaged in a lively mill. There

Mrs. Fallon, who started the trouble, was taken to Justice Aldridge's office at Jersey City, and was committed to the County Jail on a charge of assault and battery.

TEACHERS WANT MORE PAY.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn want more salary. At the next meeting of the Board of more salary. At the next meeting of the Board of Education they will present a petition signed by five thousand taxpayers in support of their claim. The Teachers' Association held a meeting on Friday afternoon and appointed a committee to present the matter to the Teachers' Committee of the Board for presentation to the full Board. The Frincipals' Association will assist the teachers in their appeal.

ALL AROUND BROOKLYN.

Of the 779 candidates for places on the police force 184 have passed a successful examination. The trial of Mrs. Cornells Francis' action for absolute liverce against villard B. Francis' as adjourned by Justice Eartlett in the Supreme Court yesterday in order that more direct evidence could be furnished.

The suicidal attempt of young Browno, the son of H. E. Browne, the organist of the Broekiyn Tabernacle, was due, his father says, to mental trouble caused by a fall on the free seven years ago, when he injured his head. Mr. Browne says his son never smoked cigarottes or used tobacco in any form.

head. Mr. Browne says his son hever smoked cigarettes or used tobacco in any form.

The directors of the Bedford Bank gave a dinner to their president, Mr. Eugene t. Blackford, at the Union Louise their president, Mr. Eugene t. Blackford, at the Union Louise their president, Mr. Eugene t. Blackford, at the Union Louise the Mr. Eugene the Mr. Eugene the Mr. Eugene Kretaselimar, Kindor Edward H. Hobbe, J. J. Districhlid and others.

Pursuant to the weakes of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory Gommission Architect Dans has made several modifications in the original to the new building, which will bring the cost of the structure within the \$500,000 appropriation therefor. It was and yesterday meeting of the commission.

The Trenty-third regiment was reviewed at the farmory on Clermont svenus, near Myrile arenue, by Brigadier General James McLeer, of the Second brigade, last evening. The command made After the review numbers of the rectiment who had qualified as markamen during the last year were presented with badges. Dancing followed.

Detective Zundt took to Police Haadquarters last events and water Water W Secrite who

sented with badges. Dancing followed.

Detoctive Zundt rook to Police Handquarters last evening a young colored man named Walter W. Rourke, who says he live at No. 116 West Thirds the street, this city Rourke was arrested in Philadelphia and the street in the street from that city on requisition. He is charged with hurden the second degree and grand larceny is antering the house of James Taylor, No. 106 Wilson street, Brockyn, Jaunary 15, and stealing \$100 worth of silverware. The stolen property was recovered. Eleven pawn tickets were found in his possession.

willing to go on record as asying that he would vote for an extension of the present privileges possessed by the elevated roads in the Battery Park."

FIVE PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Five pickpockets were prisoners in Police Justice Stillsings' Court at Jersey City yesterday. The funeral of Chief Engineer Farrier on Friday at-

WITH FIRE AND PISTOL HE WOOED THE WIDOW

Widower Haas' Violent Courtship of Pretty Mrs. Pesse in Greenpoint.

SHE HIT HIM WITH A WASHBOARD.

Soaked His Raiment with Water and Caused His Arrest, but His Ardor Never Waned.

William P. Haas, a fresco painter, living in Java treet, Greenpoint, is infatuated with Mrs. Sophia Pesse, a widow who occupies apartments on the first floor in a house in the rear of No. 216 Calyer street. Haze' infatuation has cost him four months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and he is at liberty now on a five years' good behavior bond.

Haas is a widower, thirty-five years old, and Mrs. Pesse is a comely brunette of twenty-eight. Mrs. Pesse's husband and Haas were warm friends. Not long after Pesse's death his friend began to pay his addresses to the widow. She repulsed him, but Hass threatened to shoot himself unless she became his wife.

In order to get rid of him Mrs. Pesse moved away. Haas searched for and finally found her and begged her to marry him. She ordered him out of her room, but he fell on his knees and implored hor to have pity on him. Mrs. Pesse pounded his head with a washboard.

STILL HE PURSUED HER. This treatment caused him to temporarily cease his courting. A few nights later he set fire to the house in which she lived, and when the flames had made a little headway he aroused her by his cries of "Fire!" and told her to jump from the window

so that he could rescue her.

Mrs. Pesse had him arrested and he was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. During his incarceration Mrs. Pesse again changed her quarters. Hass, when he was liberated, found her quariers. Hass, when he was interacted, found her living in Calyer street. He renewed his protectations of love, and again the widow caused his arrest, and Judge Moore put him under bonds to keep the peace.

For a few weeks he stayed away from her, but last Thursday night he appeared at her house and said he had come to either kill her or marry her.

AGAIN ON HE KINES.

asid he had come to either kill her or marry her.

AGAIN ON HIS ENERS.

Mrs. Pesse's screams frightened him and he ran out of the house. He went there again Friday night and told her to prepare to die. A neighbor who had seen Haas sneak through the hall to the widow's room called a polleeman and Haas was ejected. He returned an hour later and fell on his knees below the widow's windows and begged her to flee with him. She emptied a kettle of water over him, but he only became more ardent, and a second time a policeman had to order him away.

Mrs. Pesse applied at the Lee Avonue Police Court yesterday afternoon for a warrant for Haas' arrest. She said she was in fear of her life, as he had threatened to kill her. A warrant will be issued to-morrow, the Justice having gone away for the day.

MRS. MAGUIRE LOSES HER SUIT. JUDGE OSBORNE DECIDES THAT HER HUSBAND

DID NOT TREAT BER CRUELLY, The wife of the Rev. Hugh Maguire, Mrs. Maria Cora Maguire, has failed to obtain the separation from her husband for which she sued recently in the Brooklyn City Court.

Judge Osborne yesterday denied her application and dismissed the complaint on the ground that her charges were not proved. Mrs. Maguire accused her husband of cruel and

inhuman treatment. Among the acts which she inhuman treatment. Among the acts which she alleged against him were incarceration in an insure asylum and assault.

The Rev. Mr. Maguire, who is pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of our Saviour at Luquer and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, was formerly a Presbyterian clerayman at Toms River, N. J.

The husband denied the allegations of cruelty and set up a charge of infidelity against his wife. She admitted on the witness stand that with a married man named Douglass, whom she met in the Catskills in 1883, she had run away from her husband.

No. 1,256 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, about Wong Sack. a Chinese laundryman of No. 1,244 Gates avenue, having enticed her into his laundry, does not bear

close investigation. I saw the girl's mother last night. She said the little girl had frequently stayed out until sever

hittle girl had frequently stayed out until seven and sight o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Steffens had learned that her daughter had femained with Mrs. Phillips, who keeps a candy store and dressmaking establishment at No. 1,249 (ates avenue, on Wednesday evening.

When Mrs. Phillips closed her store at ten o'clock the little girl ran across the street in the direction of her home. Mrs. Steffens believes that when Gracle found the street door locked she went to the Chinaman's and asked permission to pass the night there. The girl's character for verselty among the neighbors is not good.

The girl also claimed that the Chinaman sent her to Frederick Athing's grocery store, No. 1,252 Gates avenue, to purchase some kerosene oil. Mr. Athing says she was not in his store that night.

PIGOTT AND HIS CHARGES.

After several adjournments a partial hearing was given yesterday in the case of John J. Plantt the ex-sugar sampler, who is accused of perjury by United States Appraiser M. W. Cooper, United States Commissioner Allen in the Federal Building on Montague street, Brooklyn.

Pigott was discharged from the Custom House in 1889, and subsequently preferred charges against Appraiser Cooper, James Doane, John Cole, Peter Twomley, James O'Dosnell and R. E. Brower, Custom House employés, whom he accused of defrauding the sovernment by making false returns of the value of sugar.

Pigott yesterday said he believed his charges and statements were true. He also said the commission that heard the charges was not properly constituted.

stituted.

Commissioner Allen, before adjourning the case for further hearing, said the burden of proof of the allegation of perjury must rest on the government. Assistant District Attorney Oakey appeared

VICTORY FOR REGISTER KANE.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Lawyers' Title and Guarantee Company moved to punish Register Kane for contempt of court for failing to obey a mandamus. Counsel for the company claimed that four men were necessary to make abstracts and that they were not allowed to make abstracts and that they were not allowed to use the books in the Register's office. The Register denied the assertion and said it was a trick on the part of the company. On the day on which the company alleged they were not allowed to copy the records there were ten men at work, when only six were regularly allowed to be them.

The Court decided that while the company could have its employes at work it could not interfere with public business.

DOUGHERTY PROBABLY SANE.

The commission appointed by Justice Bartlett to inquire into the mental condition of James M. Dougherty, the murderer of Dr. Lloyd, will, it was said vesterday, report that under the rule of lay said yesterday, report that under the rule of law
he is sane. The commission, as alleged, have taken
no testimony, but have contented themselves
with reading the minutes of the trial and two examinations of Dougherty made at the jail.
The commission held their last sitting at the
residence of Dr. Skene on Thursday, at which assistant District Attorney Clarke, who appeared for
the prosecution, and Foster L. Backus, Dougherty's
counsel, were present.

HAD HIS JOKE, BUT GOT HURT.

F. L. Hudson lost his position as an attendant at the New Jersey State Insane Asylum, at Morris Plains, a few days ago through his unrestrained propensity for practical joking.

Hudson assumed a woman's handwriting and signature, sent a letter to another attendant, named Zerbone, inviting the latter to meet him at a convenient place and also notified a number of other men to be on hand to see the fun.

Zerbone was at the trysting place at the appointed time, where he found Hidson awaiting him in female attire. Hudson proposed a walk and

Zerbone accepted the invitation, but in a short me became suspicious that an attempt was being make to hold him up to ridicule.

He finelly discovered Hudson's disguise and turned on him and gave him a severe drubbing is full visw of his friends, who were following at respectful distance. When the managers of the asylum heard of the affair Hudson was given as in definite furlough.

POWER OF THE BLUE LAW.

A VERY STIFF ONE HAS BEEN RESURDECTED IN NEW JERSEY.

When a livery stable keeper in Hudson county rents a "turnout" on the Sabbath the customer has the privilege of wrecking the horse, carriage and harness without running the slightest risk of incurring a suit for damages. Judge Lippincoit rendered a decision yesterday which debars an injured stable keeper from recovering damages under

John Dilworth, of Jersey City, engaged a horse and buggy from John P. Van Doren. It was a pleasant Sunday and Dilworth and his wife drove

pleasant Sunday and Ditworth and his wife drove to Bergen Point. The horse took fright and could not be managed. The buggy was upset and Mrs. Dilworth was injured. The wagon and harness were broken.

Van Doren brought suit in the First District Court at Jersey City. Counsellor Cudipp, who represented Dilworth, asked that the suit be dismissed under the following ancient act:

"That no travelling, worldly employment, ordinary or servile labor or work, either upon and or water (works of necessity and charity excepted), nor shooting, fishing (not including fishing with a seins or net, which is hereafter provided for, sporting, hunting, gunning, racing or frequenting of tippling houses or any interludes or plays, dancing, singing, fiddling or other music for the sale of merriment, or any playing at football, fives, ninepins, bowls, long builets or quoits, nor any other kind of playing, sports or pastimes or diversions shall be done on the Christian Sabbath, or the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; and that every person being of the ago of fourteen years or upward offending in the premises shall for every said offence forfeit and pay to the law for, the mean of \$1."

of \$1."

Counsel held that under this law the plainlift had no right to permit his turnout to go out on the Sabbath and therefore could not recover. Judge Douglass overraied the motion and gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$75.

The case was appealed to the County Court of Common Pleas. Judge Lippincott reversed the decision of Judge Douglass and decided in favor of Dilworth, thus sustaining the claim of the defence that the old law is still in operation and effective.

ARCHER'S FAMILY SKELETONS.

THEY WILL BE TROTTED OUT IN MRS. ARCHES'S SUIT FOR A LIMITED DIVORCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1891 .- Hannah E. Archer, wife of ex-Judge Archer, appeared in the Supreme Court here to-day, before Justice Dykeman, and filed papers in a suit for limited divorce. Mrs. Archer alleges that she has been inhumanly treated; that the lives of herself and children have frequently

the lives of herself and children have frequently been threatened and that she has not of late received any support from her husband.
Judge bykeman took the papers and adjourned the case to Saturday next.

Ex-Judge Archer declares that when the testimony is submitted he will defeat Mrs. Archer's purpose by a line of evidence which will be very surprising to her. Mr. and Mrs. Archer have figured considerably in the courts of late and are the subject of much gossip here.

Archer borrowed a ladder from a saloon Respet here last October and tried to force an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Archer through a second story window, when he was arrested and locked up, and upon being searched a new revoiver was found concealed upon his person.

Archer, who had a lucrative law practice previous to his domestic troubles, now tillos away his time.

Mrs. Archer has converted the former handsome family dwelling into a fashionable boarding house.

SHOCKED IN AN ELECTRIC CAR. EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCE OF A LADY IN A

STREET CAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Hunson, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1891 .- A very painful and peculiar accident to a lady, a passenger on an electric street car, caused much excitement here yesterday afternoon. Miss Clark, a young lady who is visiting Nathan Clark, of Athens, just oppo

who is visiting Nathan Clark, of Athens, just opposite this city, had been making a short visit to findson, and on her return home took an esectric car for the river.

As soon as she entered the car she complained or feeling ill, and told the passengers that she had received an electric shock. She appeared very pain and leaned wearily against the back of the seek.

Upon alighting from the car at the river Miss Clark received another shock and fell to the ground.

atskills in 1883, she had run away from her husand.

GRACE STEFFENS' STORIES.

The story told by Grace Steffens, tha ten-year-old

The story told by Grace Steffens, that ten-year-old

The story told by Grace Steffens, the ten-year-old in the story told by Grace Steffens, the She was later able to be conveyed to her home

across the river.

Dr. Cochrane thinks that the shock was communicated to Miss Clark by means of the iron bolts in the platform, as she were no rubbers.

JOB MALE LEFT AN UNSIGNED WILL [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 31, 1891.—It has leaked out to-night that Job Male, ex-Mayor of this city, who died on Thursday night, leaving an estate

several million dollars, with only distant relatives to inherit it, left an unsigned will. Beside his deathbed there were two doctors, Beside his deathbed there were two doctors, anephew, a nicee and a few intimate friends.

At the dying man's request Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh was summoned, and while the will was being written the ex-Mayor passed away.

Before his death, however, Mr. Male made provision that none of the property should be sold before the expiration of five years.

He also made bequests to the Job Male Library and the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Male owned, it is claimed, some seventy odd houses in Plainfield, besides much valuable property in Jersey City.

By his leaving an unsigned will the few heirs can, if they choose, at once seel at a sacrifice in order to make a speedy settlement all of the property, but by so doing Plainfield would suffer a blow from which it could not recover in a decade.

TRYING TO ENFORCE JUDGMENT. Judge Lippincott rendered an important decision in the Hudson County Court, at Jersey City, yesterday. William Lockwood was sued several ionths ago by a young woman named Sullivan for seduction under promise of marriage. The jury awarded her \$3,000 damages.

Lockwood earns a handsome salary, but has no

personal property and the judgment could not be personal property and the judgment could not be satisfied. Miss Sullivan's counsel obtained a body execution, intending to keep Lockwood in jail until he arranged a satilement. He promptly gave ball and his counsel moved for his discharge under the Insolvency act. It was opposed by counsel for the young woman, who contended that an insolvency release could not be granted where the judgment was for seduction.

Judge Lippincott decides that Lockwood is entitled to be released as an insolvent. He holds that the ground of action was the promise to marry, and the seduction was introduced and proven as an aggravation of damages. Lockwood was recently married and is living happily with his wife.

his wife.

It is possible that Miss Sullivan's parents may bring action in seduction. In that case if they win a body execution can be issued and Lockwood sent to jail until he settles.

MEDICINE BETTER THAN FAITH CURE. Mrs. Burnham, of No. 181 Old Bergen road, was run over by a horse and buggy near the residence of Mr. Lembeck, in Greenville, Jersey City, on Fri of ar. Lembeca, in Greenville, Jersey City, on Friedry, Greenville, Jersey City, on Friedry, Greenville, Jersey City, on Friedry, Greenville, Greenvil

The prayers ceased when the physician arrived and the patient looked more cheerful.

Her injuries are not serious.

PLUCKILY SAVED HIS PATIENT.

Attendant George Smith, of the New Jersey State Asylum for the Insano at Morris Plains, took a plunge in the cold water of a pond near that insti-